# PROF. MASSEY'S VIEWS

### Farm Work in June.

The extremely late season puts much of what is usually done in May into June. With the reaping of the small grains where no red clover is sowed with these, the matter of getting peas on the land is of the next importance. The plowing of the stubble for peas should be very thoroughly done. Here is where the disk plow often comes in handy, for with team enough it will plow any soil, no matter how dry,

Then, if you are going to sow peas, make up your mind to do it right. Do not mix peas and sorghum or millet. They do not improve the hay nor the curing of it. The best thing to mix with peas is the Tall Yellow soy bean. Its upright growth tends to hold up the peas and make them more easily harvested. Put the land in good order after plowing for the peas and do not sow them broadcast and harrow them in, but sow with a wheat drill set to sow two bushels of wheat an acre, and make the mixture of soy beans and peas in equal parts. Put in in this way the seed will be placed at a uniform depth and will all germinate together and make a far better crop than if sowed broadcast.

If you are going to plant peas for seed, sow them in rows three feet apart and give them several cultivations. I have found that it pays to give peas and soy beans a dressing of 300 pounds of acid phosphate and 25 pounds of muriate of potash an acre. Especially if grown for seed, this will give you a better seed crop.

When planted for seed it is not well to sow peas too early. From middle of June to July is early enough for seed peas. They will make less vine than if sowed early, but will make more peas, as a rule.

## Saving Labor and Wasting It.

I was in a cotton field last week where the crop had been planted with a dropper, and was struck with the fact that here was a great saving of seed and labor, for the little bunches better tobacco. of plants are easily thinned and there that it will be found that these dropping machines will take the place of all others.

Last week, too, I was on the railroad between Raleigh and Portsmouth and on the smooth and level land near the crossing of the Nottoway River in southeast Virginia, I saw five men, each with a horse or mule and a turning plowing twice in the row "barring-off" corn and making a ridge of earth down the middles. Not a man of them could tell why they did this except that they had always done it. But tw of these five men could have taken two pairs of mules and ridden across the field and could have done more work and better work than the five men were doing. And yet, there is complaint of the lac, labor, while farmers are using lore twofooted labor than they need if the had the er implements.

But I was pleased to see as t he the train approached Franklin, Virginia, a fine field of crimson clover. There is a notion with many that crimson clover will not thrive on the coastal plain, but those who are trying it are succeeding, and the presence of that field near Franklin will be a great object lesson to that whole section, for there is nothing more needed to make an agricultural paradise out of those level lands on the coast than plenty of peas in summer and crimson clover in winter.

## Sowing Crimson Clover Seed.

Many are asking me how to save the seed of crimson clover. For this purpose the crop should stand till all the heads are ripe. Then, mow and cure it in little cocks and haul in and finish drying in the barn or a shed. You can flail out the seed and have it in the hulls for sowing. A huller is too costly a machine for a single farm. Where clover seed are grown by every farmer, as where I live, the huller is carried around and cleans seed for every one. But you can get as good a stand, and often better, by sowing the seed in the hulls, as the hulls retain moisture and make the germination more certain. Of course, more must be sowed per acre than of clean seed, or about 40 pounds an acre of the seed in the rough.

Some Good Farming. I was on a North Carolina farm last week where there had been a heavy rain of a purely local character and the little furrows on the hillsides had one after another filled with water and broken over, and several gullies near as many vegetables grown and is to work that corn level, but the land be. Do not be content with a row

er had gathered the water The best way to avoid gullies is to and put down in brine for the winter. all sloping lands deeply.

telligent white men working his farm, and he told me that all of them read The Progressive Farmer, As soon as we started the plows in the clover, the plow turning the furrows being drawn by a fine pair of grade Percherons, and followed by a subsoiler drawn by a stout pair of mules (not little cotton mules) I said to Mr Carr: "You have one man there who knows how to plow. He has an eleven-inch plow and is edging up his eleven-inch furrows." The average negro with a plow like that would try to turn fifteen inches and flop it over and make ridges and furrows on the subsoil. It that was all right, for if the clover is turned under flat it is apt to cut off the rise of the capillary moisture, and it is perfectly easy to chop up with the disk harrow all the clover heads that protrude, and that being near the surface, they will tend to prevent

#### Level Culture for Tobacco.

Now, in some parts of North Carolina I have noticed that the farmers have learned the value of level and shallow culture with corn and cotton. but in the tobacco section I noticed that while they are cultivating corn level they are still pulling great hills to the tobacco. Try level culture with tobacco, and my word for it, you will never again hill it up. Some are turning crimson clover for tobacco, and some contend that it ruins the crop. The reason is that these last fail to understand that in the clover they have added more nitrogen to the soil than they would get in a ton an acre of the 3-8-3, so popular with some tobacco growers, and they add just the same fertilizer that they would on thin, unimproved soil, and the result is a late growth and coarser texture and darker color, and they charge it to the clover that would have saved them a good part of their fertilizer and made

Some have asked about the effect was no chopping out to do. I think of lime on tobacco. I have never tried it, but have seen its effect. At a Maryland institute two years ago, in a tobacco section one man had a sample of his tobacco that had had 1,500 pounds of lime an acre. It was almost black and of a very rough and coarse texture. Another man had a sample on which 500 pounds had been applied, and his was a good brown shipping tobacco. I assumed, then, that the effect of lime applied directly to the tobacco crop would be to darken the color of the leaf. I think that it would be better to use the legume crops, like peas and crimson clover, for corn, and lime with the clover, and follow the tobacco after the corn and the tobacco with wheat or winter oats. This will prevent damage either from the clover or the lime.

#### Keep the Cultivators Going. Now, I would like every reader of

The Progressive Farmer to determine that this season shall show no turning plows in the corn or cotton fields. The smoothing harrow at the start and the weeder will enable you to keep the rows clear of grass, and the riding cultivator will enable you to get over the crop so rapidly that the grass will have no chance even if the weather turns wet, as it is apt to do in July after an early dry spell.

But the dry weather we have been having in most sections this May will leave no excuse for grassy cotton if the harrow and the weeder are used. But do not be in too big a hurry to start them after a rain. Let the surface crust get dry enough to crumble finely as the weeder passes.

## Sweet Potato Culture.

On light, sandy soil, such as suits sweet potatoes best, I have found that the best potatoes, or at least the best shaped ones, are grown on rather shallow ridges. Our growers here use the cultivator entirely, and have a wire guard attached to a tooth right behind a wheel in the front of the cultivator, and bending both ways over the rear of the implement, so that it runs under and lifts the vines and drops them undisturbed behind. This enables them to keep the cultivator running much longer than usual, and does away with the trouble of throwing the vines over to clear out a row. as the broad-bladed cultivator throws earth enough to the rows.

## This Month in the Garden.

Do not let the farm work make you neglect the garden. There are not were starting. The idea of the owner eaten on the Southern farms as should had not been subsoiled and even the of snaps, but keep planting them to little furrows made by the corn plant- have a constant succession till frost, and then have a large lot to gather

keep the surface between the rows | Keep a succession of sweet corn, of corn and cotton as level as possible too, and do not depend on the field and, furthermore, to break and subsoil for roasting ears. Have some late Chief Justice had for his subject "The tomato plants that will come in after Services of the Soldiers of Warren I was on the farm of Julian Carr, the early ones are weakened by the County in 1864 and 1865." Jr., near Durham, North Carolina, hot weather and fruiting so that you and while there he started the plows can have a constant supply till frost And what is so rare as a day in June turning crimson clover that had been threatens and then a lot of green ones Then, if ever, come perfect days. sown on the cotton field last summer. to put away wrapped in paper to ripen

THRESHING PROBLEM? THE KOGER MACHINE SOLVES THAT.

Threshes peas, soy and velvet beans, from the mown ines, and don't break, over 2 per cent. Also wheat, oats, rye, rice, millet, orghum, peanuts, etc. Two rice, millet, sorghum, peanuts, etc. Two sized machines. Literature free. KOGER PEA AND BEAN THRESHER

CO., Morristown, Tenn.

I was pleased to see Mr. Carr has in-I have them usually till after Christmas.

Eggplants are not grown by private gardeners as they should be. They need rich soil and good cultivation, and if you have not raised any you worth \$195. These demonstration can get the plants from pots from the farms have shown a mighty increase leading seed houses, and these are in production over all others about easily transplanted.

Late in June or July sow seed of parsnips and salsify for winter use. was noted, however, that in his edg- Also sow some half-long Danvers caring up the furrows there was a line of rots. These can all stand in the rows clover heads not covered. I told him where they grew all winter and will be very acceptable in the winter.

June is too early to start winter cabbage in the South. I will tell about these in July. If the summer cabbage are affected by the yellow side rot, the only thing is to quit planting them in that particular soil, but try to get uninfected soil for the crop.

Keep the garden clear of weeds and a constant succession of crops, and you will have few cutworms the next season. Last spring was the first season my garden had ever been worked as ag arden. The land had ben lying cultivated all last summer and fall and last spring the cutworms were terrible. I slaughtered them by mixing some wheat bran in sweetened water to dampen it, and then mixed 1 part of the Paris green to 40 parts of the bran, and sprinkled this around the plants. The garden was cleanly cultivaetd all last summer and fall and no weeds left for the beetles to lay eggs in, and this spring I have had hardly any cutworms. A garden left to grow weeds in the fall will always be full of cutworms in the spring.

#### Feeding Value of Corn and Cottonseed Meal.

A barrel of five bushels of corn will weigh at standard weight of 56 pounds 280 pounds. This 280 pounds will contain 21.7 pounds of digestible protein, 182.895 pounds of carbohydrates, of the contract, and 12 pounds of ether extract. The same weight of cottonseed meal will ontain of digestible matter 104.16 pounds of protein, 47.32 pounds of carbohydrates, and 34.16 pounds of ether extract. It will be seen that no proper comparison can be made, as the corn is largely carbonaceous food and the cottonseed meal largely a protein food and protein is far more valuable than the carbohydrates, so that while the actual cost of the digestible matter in the corn would be less than that in the cotton seed as a whole, the cottonseed meal would be actually no dearer than the corn. The hulls have a low feeding value, and tax the vital energy of the animal to such an extent that the amount of digestible matter in them does not properly measure their efficiency in feeding. One might feed 5 pounds of the meal, 5 pounds of the corn, and 5 pounds of good hay as a fairly good rotation for beef cattle. While the actual cost of the digestible material in the corn is lower than the actual cost of the digestible materials in the cotton-seed meal, the protein is cheaper in the cottonseed meal.

A letter received from Granville County, N. C., says that the writer prepared his land as I advised last fall and hem ade ac rop of wheat 38 bushels an acre, showing that with him against loss, the planter gave the good treatment the Piedmont country can make profitable wheat crops.

#### MEDIATORS REACH NO AGREMENT IN FIREMEN'S DEMANDS.

Washington, June 3 .- After a week of conferences between the representatives of the firemen of the Southern Railway and officials of that road and the government board of mediation-Judge Martin Knapp, of the Court of Commerce, and Dr. Charles a bushel for all that came from that P. Neill, Commissioner and Dr. Charl acre. Lately he met the agent again, controversy seems no nearer a settlement than it was a week ago.

Representatives of the Southern Railway today again appeared before the mediators. A lengthy session ensued. The representatives of the firemen did not appear before the mediators, but will appear Monday, at what they hoped tonight would be their last appearance. The executive committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen held a closed session tonight. No statement of their deliberations was made.

# SPOKE AT WARRENTON.

## Chief Justice Clark Delivered Address

There on Yesterday. Chief Justice Clark returned to the city last night from Warrenton, where he spoke yesterday.

The address was before the Confederate veterans of Warren county and the Ladies' Memorial Association. The

## UNCLE SAM AND THE COTTON CROP

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ton than ever before in the sections where the dmonstration work is and that last year on \$3,000 acres which were cultivated under such directions a total of 72,000,000 pounds of seed cotton was raised, making an average of 860 pounds to the acre. In North Carolina, where there is no weavel as yet, 3,900 pounds of seed cotton have been raised on one acre, making a crop which with lint and seed, was where the old methods of farming were used, and in most localities they they are showing a profit of \$12 per acre over that of their neighbors

In one of the worst weevil districts F. L. Maxwell, of Louisiana, grew 550 pounds of lint to the acre on a plantation of 2,000 acres, and this on land which is said to be especially favorable to weevil production.

## Converting an Old Farmer.

This demonstration work is revolutionizing the south. Both young and old are engaged in it. Many of the boys have been each given an acre upon which to raise cotton and there are now boy cotton clubs as wel as boy corn clubs. These acre farms are to be seen everywhere, and the page farmer cannot help knowing the hig yields of his neighbors.

The government is trying to get the very best farmers to make the experiments. The agents pick out those who are noted for their success and common sense and ability. In many cases they persuade the older planters to engage in the work, and that with great difficulty. Take, for instance, one old Georgia farmer, who had been growing crops after the ordinary methods for forty years. The man stood high in his community, and it took much persuation to get him to promise to set out an acre, and work it on the new plan. About two weeks after that the Agricultural Department man again appeared. He found nothing doing and asked the planter why he was not carrying out his part

"To tell the truth, my man, I neve thought you would be around again. "But you promised to set out that

acre and plant it just as I told you. "So I did," was the reply, "and now that you have come again I will do it." "Well," said the agent, "suppose we

go out new and start your men to plowing, and I will come around every week and see how you and they are following my instructions."

The old man laughed, but he went with the agent to the barn and picked out the tools. Among his farm implements was a subsoiling plow that he said was no good because it plowed too deep for his land. The agent insisted, however, that it was all right and he did not leave until four mules were hitched to it and the ground was broken up to what the planter said was a ruinous depth. He then saw the land harrowed, and instructed the farmer about his seed and how to plant it.

To make a long story short the cotton came up with more vigor than any ever raised on that land before, and when, later on, the old man was asked to run a cultivator over the crop to cut out the weeds and keep down the grass he replied that it would ruin the cotton, and when the agent insisted, saying he would guarantee order, but went away with tears in his eyes, saying he could not stay there and see his crop torn to pieces. He was surprised to find, however, that the cotton grew better than ever, and when, at the end of the season, he found that he had gotten two bales of cotton from that acre, whereas the rest of his land had produced less than one-fourth that amount, he became an active government supporter. His neighbrs at first thought it must be in the seed, and they paid him \$2 and in speaking of his conversion said

"I am now over sixty years old and have farmed forty years, but it is only two years since I have learned how to farm."

The demonstration men give me many stories like this. They show something of this movement which is now permeating the south, and which promises to make it far richer than ever before.

## FRANK G. CARPENTER.

# CHILD BURNED TO DEATH,

PROPERTY LOSS, \$100,000. Pittsburg, Pa., June 3 .- A child was burned to death and three persons injured late tonight in a fire of unknown origin which destroyed six buildings in the East end, causing a loss of

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